THE STEAM HORSE IN JAPAN.

State Opening of the First Railread in the Empire.

Imposing Ceremonial at the Industrial Consummation.

The Japanese Emperor, His Personal Appearance and Speeches.

His Style of Dress and the Materials and Color of His Costume.

Immense Assemblage of Natives and Foreigners-Peculiar Manner of Manifesting Loyalty-Eastern Sports and Music-The Telegraph "Opening" to Come Off with Great Solemnity-Modern Leverages for the Elevation and Illumination of the Asiatics.

The ninth day of the ninth month (October 11) was the day originally selected for the State opening of the railway between Yokohama and Jeddo. This day to a holiday throughout China and Japan. It is the harvest holiday, and corresponds nearly in time and in its objects to the Jewish holiday called the Feast of Booths. At this period the Japanese for the first time put on their holiday Winter attire and enjoy themselves generally for two days. Preparations were made then to have the imperial celebration come off on that day. But from the 5th of October to the night of the 10th it rained incessantly, and the opening of the road was deferred until the 14th of October. The weather of the 11th and 12th was just suited for such an occasion, but on the 13th we had more rain, and confidently anticipated another wet day for the celebration. It had been decide that no more postponements should be allowed, and the road was to be

OFFICIALLY OPENED on the 14th, rain or skine.

Fortunately the weather on that day was all that could be desired. The sun shone out gloriously bright, and the temperature was just what it should have been for an Autumn holiday.

POPULAR OVATION IN HONOR OF THE CEREMONIAL Between seven and eight o'clock A. M. crowds of Japanese began to flock to the station at Yokoma. At the latter hour a special train was to leave Yokohama for Jeddo to convey the ministers, invited guests to the capital. The foreign community of Yokohama had made a holiday of the eccasion, all banks, stores and other places of business being closed. The Yokohama station was handsomely decorated with evergreens, real and artificial flowers and various national flags. In the front of the station a large pavilion had been erected, the upper part of which formed a sort of divan, with a raised dais, upon which a handsomely lacquered chair was placed for His Imperial Majesty. On either side of this divan were the accommoda tions for the foreign residents of Yokohama, all of whom, upon application, had been provided with tickets of admission to the station. From the divan a covered and carneted path led right through the station to the place where the cars THE ENGINES AND CARS

were profusely decorated with evergreens and

consisted of twelve cars, with the imperial car in the centre. This latter is merely an ordinary first class car, with the Mikado's crest in gilt on the outside. The inside was furnished with cushions covered with yellow brocaded silk, and red silk curtains were hung at the windows.

A few minutes after eight o'clock the train

started for Jeddo to meet the imperial cortege, which was to start from the castle at about the time the train would arrive at the Jeddo station. The Jeddo station was similarly decorated as at Yokohama. It also had a long covered way leading to a space where was placed a throne. The crowd outside the gates of the station was enormons. Twice the gates gave way-not from any the immense pressure of the dense multitude,

IMPERIAL PRESENCE AND CITIZEN RECEPTION left the castle. First came a body of trumpeters. These kept blowing what may be the national air-only it was a very monotonous tune. A company of cavalry followed the trumpeters.

IMPERIAL CARRIAGE, grawn by four horses-American bays. In the carriage with His Majesty sat A. Mia, a cousin of the Emperor and son of a gentleman who is now

Next came

THE FRIME MINISTER

and other Ministers of the government; then the Governor of Tokei and some thirty ex-kuges and daimios. In this order the procession reached the Jeddo station.

On his arrival the Mikado was received by the Minister of Public Works and the Chief Commissioner of Raliways.

The procession marched through the station, the

sioner of Raliways.

The procession marched through the station, the foreign ministers and several Japanese officials standing on either side.

As the Mikado marched along he bowed with a machine-like motion, at regular intervals, to the right and left.

In the meantime

A BAND OF JAPANESE MUSIC

was heard from. I was going to compare the sounds that emanated from that band to a dirge; but I have never yet heard a dirge to equal it. If you can imagine about thirty sick pigs squealing, six consumptives, with very bad coughs, expectorating, and about a dozen handsaws being ground—all working together—you might possibly form some Mea of this magnificent symphony. This lasted all the time the imperial procession was marching from the entrance to the station to flis Majesty's special car. When he took his seat, to the relief of all present, the music stopped. The whole party then took their seats in the train to go to Yokohama, where the first of the ceremonies was to take place.

Arriving at the Yokohama station the procession dook up its line of march to the divan where the throne was placed. Japanese music, as at Jeddo. But, fortunately, a French band was in attendance at the pavilion, and the moment the head of the procession showed itself this band struck up some time loud enough to drown the noise of the Japanese widst.

tune loud enough to drown the noise of the Japameec artists.

His Majesty then took his seat upon his chair.
Behind him were three attendants dressed in gorgeoms Japanese costume—that is, a toga and sort
of petticoat reaching to the heels. The dresses
were all of alk of different colors, the color alone
denoting the rank of wearer.

HIS MAJESTY'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.
The Mikado is a young man of about twenty-three
years of age, of good height for a Japanese, about
live feet seven or eight inches, but rather siender;
complexion dark, even for a Japanese—almost
swarthy; face oval, with fine, piercing eyes, deep
set in his head; eye-brows strongly marked; nose
thick, and very large; lips thick and protruding,
giving a very sensual expression to the mouth;
this small and somewhat pointed. Altogether his
appearance is by no means prepossessing, and were
it not for his eyes he would be decidedly ugly. He

DRESSED
in white satin pantaloons, of course, of Japanese
make and shape, lavishly embroidered with the
imperial exest, the Chrysanthum; a very heavy silk
upper garment of a deep orange color, lined and
trimmed with red satin; a black cap of triabgular shape, which just rested on the ton of his trimmed with red satin; a black cap of triangular shape, which just rested on the top of his
head and was kept in its place by white silk cords
which were passed down the checks and across the
chim. From the back part of the cap, what appeared
to be a long plume, stood up; it was about eighteen
imches high and two inches wide; it was of black
lace, and was confined in a frame of either whalebone or wire.

His feet were encaved in very handsome embroidered slippers, made a la chinois.

THE ROYAL SPECH.

Upon His Majesty taking his seat he read a little peech, as follows:

I have opened in person the railway between Tokel and Yokohama, and I sincerely Jope that the facilities it affords for communication may tend to the development

of trade and to the ever-increasing prosperity of my

The foreign Ministers were then presented. All of these gentlemen—the American Minister, of course, excepted—were dressed in full diplomatic uniform. Count Fed Ortiani, the Italian Minister, had been selected to deliver the address of the Ministers to the Mikado. The selection, I think, was made on account of the gorgeousness of the Count's 'get up.' The lapels, sleeves and collar of that gentleman's coat were literally covered with gold. An old Californian miner remarked that he would have liked to stake out a claim on that coat and work at t for a month or two.

THE COUNT'S ADDRESS
was in French. The following is the translation:—

was in French. The following is the translation:—
Sing—The members of the Diplomatic Corps desire to express their gratification that you have graciously called upon them to witness the important eremonies attendant upon the opening of the first pailroad in your Empire. This solemn festival marks an epoch in the august rule of Your Majesty—a great stride of progress on the road to civilization, with which Japan is henceforth to be identified. We frust that your efforts in this respect, which are watched with the greatest interest by all other nations, will be crowned with a success which the enlightened policy of Your Majesty's government so richly deserves. Such is the wish of the Diplomatic Corps, which hastens to offer to Your Majesty its respect and relicitations.

To this address His Imperial Majesty replied

We receive with lively satisfaction the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps on the opening of the first railroad in Japan. You ceho our immost thought that power and glory are to be obtained only through the increase of the material and moral well being of our people. We trust that the interests of the government and the prosperity of both natives and foreigners will be increased.

commerce in dependent and the property of both natives and foreigners will be increased.

COMMERCE IN DUTUFUL COMPLIMENT.

After the diplomate had had their say a deputation of foreign merchants read and presented an address signed by some two hundred foreign residents. The address thanked His Majesty on behalf of the foreigners for the hospitality and protection they enjoyed in Japan; congratulated His Majesty on the material improvements going on in the Empire, and, of course, put in a little word for more trading facilities, and wound up with the usual wish that His Majesty might be long preserved in health and prosperity to witness the beneficial effects, &c.

The address was gotten up in very fine style. It was engrossed on parelment in oid English characters. It was covered with a red silk wrapper, from which hung tassels of the same color, fastened with tricolor rosettes. The chrysanthum was embroidered in white on the red cover.

To this address the

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN APPAIRS
replied, on behalf of His Majesty, in the following

Words:— I am profoundly pleased to hear the congratulatory words which have been addressed to me by the foreign guests residing at Yokohama. Of the people who live in this country, whether born on this soil or merely temporarily abiding here; whether here by chance or voyaging hither of their own accord, hone are deprived of which will be still further extended with the object of increasing preserving and of advancing my country in the path of civilization, and as long as the harmonious relations now existing between this and foreign countries continue to endure I shall have both foreign and native people close to my heart.

my heart.

After the foreign deputation came a body of Japanese merchants with an address. The spokesman was the President of the Japanese Gas Company. He read the following address to His Majesty. When he commenced he was evidently overcome with fear at his own temerity in addressing the Mikado. His voice was scarcely audible, the paper in his hands shook tremulously, and he could scarcely stand. But a few seconds seemed to restore him, and the last portion of the address was read out in a loud, clear voice. It was as follows:—

read out in a loud, clear voice. It was as follows:—

At the present moment the brilliant fortunes of the Empire have received a audden impulse, and Your Malesty's sacred goodness illuminates the universe, 'Vscohauns, for instance, advances daily in prosperity and every merchant thrives in his business. Since the introduction of the telegraph and the postal system communication with all parts of the country has become unimpeded. In addition to this, the railway being now completed, the most distant places have now become neighbors. It is possible to go backwards and forwards between Yeddo and Yokohama in one day, and heavy merchandise can also be carried. Railways have already been tried in civilized countries, and the ingenuity of the contrivance was such that the invention has been brought into this empire. The speed and convenience thus assured becomes a source of wealth and begets profit more than tongue can describe. As thus port is the chief seat of trade, its whole commercial population enjoys Your Majesty's gracious favor in a high degree. The progress of the empire towards civilization dates back but a few years, but the people of all nations admire and appliand the introduction of this glorious work thus early. Hence-forward we feel certain that as Your Majesty's reging nose on the foundation of prosperity and good fortune will be laid, and in the end we shall stand on a level with, and even surpass, all other countries in the world. Your Majesty's reging may last for a myrial of years. Your humble subjects, as representatives or the whole people, reverently offer their congratulations. Reverently represented with real awe and real fear.

To this the Governor of Yokohama replied on behalf of His Majesty, with the following very

To this the Governor of Yokohama replied on behalf of His Majesty, with the following very PITHY REMARK.

I rejoice at your congratulatory words. Do you act up to their meaning, and may success crown your efforts.

CONSOLATION FOR THE CONSULS.

His Majesty then got up from his chair and proceeded down the asise with slow and solemn step, chin high in the air and eyes straight before him. The Consuls were presented in a body as he passed. At intervals the Mikado bowed to the right and left, with a motion wory similar to the movable heads of the Chinese figures exhibited in the windows of tea stores.

His Majesty then refired to a room in the station that had been fitted up for his use, and rested for about an hour.

A few minutes past noon the Mikado was again conducted, in the same order of procession as before, to his State car, and the train returned to Jeddo.

RELIGIOUS RELICS FROM A RUINED CHAIR.
As soon as the royal ruler had left the Yokohama
station a rush was made by the erowd for the chair
in which he had sat. In less time than it takes to

As soon as the royal ruler had left the Yokohama station a rush was made by the crowd for the chair in which he had sat. In less time than it taxes to tell it it was broken up in small pieces, and whoever could possessed himself of a small piece as a memento. The fortunate ones rubbed their foreheads with the pieces and reverently secured them about their persons. Those who could not secure a piece besought those who had to allow them to rub their heads against the fragments. I watched this seene with great interest. The officials at first did not know what to make of the rush, but when the meaning of it penetrated their minds they seemed highly delighted with the manifestation and attributed the action to extreme loyalty and reverence, to which it was undoubtedly due.

At Jeddo very similar ceremonics were performed as at Yokohama.

PROGRESS AND STILL ONWARD.

Upon taking his seat His Majesty said, addressing the Chief Commissioner of Railways:

You announce to me the completion of the first line of railway in our country. I have opened if, and it gives me great pleasure that it is so great a source of convenience. This great work was commenced in the early days of an extensive general reform, with the hope that the people would enjoy to all time the benefits arising from it. The perseverance and energy which have been manifested in carrying it out are worthy of high praise. I expect it to result in an increase of the national prosperity which his before us. It is my intention to develop the railway system still further, and I hope, beginning with this line, to spread it throughout the country.

The Prime Minister then addressed the throne on behalf of the people of Japan. He said:

The railway between Jeddo and Yokohama having been completed, Your Majesty, our Tenno, celebrates its opening at the head of your Ministers. Your servants take advantage of the occasion to respectfully offer a word of congratualition upon the accomplishment of this great work. The object aimed at in successive ages and the chief du

whole country, so that the people may claim to the Mikado simply bowed.

To this the Mikado simply bowed.

The railway officials were then introduced to him, to whom he thus spoke:—

I feel greatly satisfied at the successful result of your perseverance and devotion to the work committed to your charge, and it gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the services of those foreign gentlemen whose experience and knowledge have contributed to its completion.

The Minister of Public Works then addressed the Throne in a brief speech, in which he referred to the different works then in progress throughout the Empire, and thanked His Majesty for having in person been present at the inauguration of what he considered the most important undertaking of them all.

in person been present at the inauguration of what he considered the most important undertaking of them all.

The Mikado then rose from his seat, proceeded with the usual stateliness and solemnity to a private room for a short time, whence he was conducted to his carriage and returned to the castle.

MATERIAL REPRESHMENT AND CITY JOY.

A cold collation was spread at Hama-goten—the Imperial pleasure grounds—for the refection of the foreign Ministers. These grounds were thrown open to the public and every one who entered was presented with two Japanese cakes. At different portions of the city public shows were exhibited at government expense, and although everywhere the crowding and crushing were something awful the greatest good feeling prevailed.

There was

NOT A FIGHT OR A DISTURBANCE during the whole day. A similar crowd of people gathered together in any other country of the world, never mind for what object, would have been prolific of black eyes and broken heads. But such things are unheard of in similar gatherings in Japan; and any one who witnessed the crowds of Japanese on the 14th inst. will, I am sure, corroborate me in my statement, that for orderly conduct, good humor and a general determination to enjoy themselves and to allow others to do likewise, the Japanese cannot be equalled.

At the o'clock in the evening the ceremony was all over and the return train left Jeddo with its Yokokama visitors.

All over and the return train left Jeddo with its Yokohama visitors.

THE PRESS A POWER WITH THE PEERS.
One feature of this state opening must be mentioned, and that was the official recognition of the press. True, it was not done generously, but I ascribe that fact more to the foreign railway officials than to the Japanese, for it is well known that in England any privileges given to the press are given grudgingly. Nevertheless, the Japanese officials deserve thanks in that they recognized the existence of an justitution as yet scarcely known

in Japan, and I have no doubt that in future they

will do better.

In the evening both Yokohama and Jeddo were brilliantly illuminated, and the theatres did a thriving business. Altogether the day passed of very pleasantly. Considering that this was the first ecremony of the kind ever attempted in Japan, everything went off surprisingly well—there was not a hitch anywhere. I have been informed that the Mikado himself was very much pleased with the whole affair and enjoyed it amazingly.

On the 23d of October, that being his birthday, he intends to

PUBLICLY OPEN THE TELEGRAPH and send congratulatory messages to the govern-ments of Europe and America. Altogether he is rather favorably impressed with "State openings."

ART MATTERS.

The Derby-Evrard Exhibition at the

Academy of Design. In noticing the collection that at present attracts so much attention at the Academy the critic is puzzled somewhat where to begin. There is such an unusual wealth of matter at hand that the mind naturally wavers before selecting a subject for treatment. We are inclined to turn our attention to the most meritorious works, but the differences between the paintings are so radical that no comparison can well be instituted between them Prench and German, Italian and Belgian, with their national characteristics and peculiar idiosyncracles obtruding themselves.

on the walls, and however we may decide in favor of the different schools to which these belong, we can scarcely make comparisons in the case o isolated pictures. Each school has its merits and defects and each picture must be judged by the shall therefore take the pictures as they suggest themselves rather than adopt any order of merit. One of the most pleasing, if not one of the best paintings in the collection, is by the well-known French artist, Bouquereau. There is a delicacy and sentiment in all that he touches that qui atone for the absence of strength in his works. He is not wanting in imagination, but he seldom

His highest aim seems to be to invest every-day scenes with a gentle kind of poetic feeling which seems to be part of the nature of the man. "The First Lesson" in the present exhibition is a work idyllic sense which captivates the imagination. An Italian shepherd of the romantic order is seated on a rock supporting a young child of remarkable beauty on his knee, to whom he is imparting some of his musical knowledge. The motive is very simple, and is naturally told in the composition, which is admirably conceived and full of GRACEFUL LINES.

The quiet interest of the teacher in his pupil and the look of surprise, with a sense of pleasure, at his success, have been rendered with much cleverness. look at the picture we feel the force of the story. The contrast of the beautiful child and the sunburnt, but classiclooking shepherd, his instructor, has been very cunningly managed. There is, however, about the work a perfection of costume and such a beauty and fineness in the texture of the draperies that we cannot for a moment cheat ourselves with the illusion that it is a transcript from

draperies that we cannot for a moment cheat ourselves with the illusion that it is a transcript from life. The want of severity in the outlines forbids us to regard it as classic, though it belongs rather to this school than to the more matter-of-fact one of modern times. In painting the flesh of the charming little boy Bouquerean has excelled himself. We do not remember to have seen one example in which this peculiar

POWER OF THE ARTIST

has been more visible than in the one under consideration. The tints are natural, and the modelling is so firm and drawing so exquisite that the child seems absolutely instinct with life. Leaving the sweetness and softness, almost sensionsness, of which Bouquereau is so peculiariv the exponent, we turn to a work of a totally different character. "Meeting on the Beach" is one of those works which is painted in illustration of some incident the artist has observed, but which he never condescends to explain. The work in question is a cattle piece, and can rely upon none of the human sympathy that the poetic class of paintings appeals to. It must interest us by its qualities or be a failure. We should be puzzled to explain the title, for why cattle should meet on the beach does not appear quite clear to our mind; besides, the beach has nothing whatever to do with our interest in the picture. What strikes us is the brown cow in the foreground, which seems to move linto the picture, and from this animal the eye is easily conducted to a white cow in the distance, that advances toward the foreground. In both animals

animals

THE SENSE OF MOTION
is so thoroughly conveyed that we can almost imagine the cows to be moving. In addition to this very unusual quality the form of the animals is well studied and modelled with minute care, but well studied and modelled with minute care, but so boildy and strongly as not to inter-fere with a breadth of effect. This work is by an artist comparatively unknown in America. It belongs to the school of Troyers, and is not unworthy of that master. The same strength and positive quality are displayed, as well as the pervading sense of atmosphere which dis-tinguishes the works of this school. Ziem takes us again into the land of unrealities. Venice owes to this artist a debt that we fear it will never be able to pay. Bowing down before the popular supersti-tions which people so obstinately cling to, he has painted for them

this artist a debt that we fear it will never be able to pay. Bowing down before the popular supersitions which people so obstinately cling to, he has painted for them

THE CITY OF THEIR IMAGINATION, and in return for his condescension has reaped a truly golden harvest—midday scenes, with groups of boats in the centre of a canal, their colored sails glowing under the warm sunbeams with a brilliancy and breadth of color unknown to our prosaic land. There is something attracting in the warm, sensuous atmosphere of the scene. It appears to be such a delightful place, far niente, just to lie down in the sun and watch the bright sails hanging listlessiy, undisturbed by

THE GENTLEST ZEPHYR.

It is picturesque, but we are rather inclined to doubt its reality, however. Apart from this question this work and another which is put down in the catalogue as "The Marriage of the Adriatic," are excellent examples of the artist's style. They have all the excellent perspective drawing and richness of color for which Ziem is justly celebrated. We are startled from the pleasant waking dreams which these sun-lit canals call up by finding ourselves in the presence of a Spanish-looking woman, of intensely dramatic aspect. Her eyes are fixed and plercing and the lips firmly closed; the right hand elenches a fan as though it were a dagger. This striking but by no means charming person is supposed to be resolving mentally. "I will be revenged." It is by J. F. Portaels, and is thoroughly and effectively painted, but the subject is not a pleasant one. Much more attractive to our mind is the "Attention" of L. Perrault. A young girl is deeply engaged teaching a pet dog to walt with a bit of sugar on his nose until he gets the command to swallow it. The groups of young faces who watch the propress of the lesson are very natural, and at once enlist our sympathies in their sport. The composition is very good, and the work commands our attention by

HE SIMPLICITY OF THE MEANS it adopts to tell its story. The color is rich and well harmonized.

GENERAL THOMAS' MONUMENT.

Major General J. Hooker acknowledges receipt of the following subscriptions to the fund for a monument to Major General George H. Thomas:-

Collected by General W. B. Tibbits, in
Conceted by General W. B. 110018, 11
roy, N. Y,:-
rom Messrs. John A. Griswold & Co\$50
Messrs, James & J. T. Burden 60
Messrs, Gilbert, Bush & Co 50
Messrs. Fuller, Warren & Co 25
Messrs. J. L. Thompson's Sons & Co 25
Messrs. Neher & Calder 25
Messrs. Eddy, Corse & Co 20
Messrs. J. M. Warren & Co 25
Messrs. W. & L. E. Gurley 20
Messrs. Lane, Gale & Co 5
Mr. George M. Tibbits 50
Mr. D. Thomas Vail 20
Mr. W. Howard Hart 25
Mr. E. Thompson Gale 25
We leave a Beauty
Mr. Jonas C. Heartt., 20
Mr. Hannibal Green 10
Cash 5

Total.....\$4,570 50 FATALLY POISONED BY MISTAKE.

Joanna March, a child two years of age, whose parents live at 512 East Thirteenth street, died yesterday from the effects of swallowing a solution of armenic which was kept in a bowl for the purpose of killing rats. Corner Young was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

ENSHRINING A SAINT

Translation of the Sacred Remains of the Body of St. Justinus, a Martyr of the Third Century, from the Catacombs of Rome to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle in This City.

AUTHENTICITY OF HIS MARTYRDOM

The Holy Ashes and the Blood Vial--- How and Where All Were Found.

Brilliant Panegyric by the Rev. Dr. Hewit, O. S. P .- The Faith and Courage of the Martyrs in Every Stage of Persecution-An Immense Congregation Witnesses of the Event.

Ceremonies of the most magnificently impressive and really interesting nature were witnessed yesterday at the neat and tastefully decorated edific of St. Paul the Apostle, on Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, by a congregation of upwards of four thousand persons. This religious edifice belongs to the Paulist Fathers, so well known throughout the country and so extensively in Europe for their controversial pleadings in the cause of Catholicity. It is built on an elevation, within sight of the Central Park entrance, and commands a fine view of seve the other side of Fifty-ninth street, is the mag nificent Roosevelt Hospital building, with its vast attachments an a towering cupolas.

The great object of attraction and, indeed, of reverence during the entire morning celebrations of yesterday was the exposition and translation of the relics of

THE HOLY MARTYR, ST. JUSTINUS, brought from Naples about two years ago, and presented by a distinguished American convert to the Paulist Fathers. During the celebration of the solemn high mass, which commenced at half-past ten o'clock, these relics, enchased as they were in a beautiful silver figure of the ancient martyr, rested on a temporary altar near the entrance of the sanctuary, surrounded by dozens of brilliant lights and costly vases of natural and artificial flowers. The clergymen officiating were as follows :- The Very Rev. Father Wayrick, C. S. S. R., celebrant; the Very Rev. J. T. Hecker, assistant celebrant; the Very Rev. Dr. Corrigan, of Seton Hall College, and administrator of the diocese of Newark, Deacon of honor; the Rev. F. Searle, dea con; the Rev. Father Hill, sub-deacon; the Rev. Father Brady and the Rev. Father Young, masters of ceremonies. The spacious sanctuary was filled besides with other priests of the Order, about thirty in all, together with several young candidates for the priesthood and a number of neatly attired acolytes. All except those officiating formed the cooir, and took part in the singing of the difficult and select portions of the mass, which were devotionally and impressively rendered in the tones of the grand and solemn Gregorian chant. The "Introitus," in full, majestic chorus was extremely fine, and the "O Quam Gloriosum, sung by the chanter only, had a sweet and singular effect. After the reading of the Gospel the Rev. Dr Hewit ascended the altar platform to preach

THE SERMON , a nanegyric on St. Justinus. Before referring to the event of the day Dr. Hewit made a number of announcements, among which was one all-important to the congregation, namely that a meeting of the Catholic Union was to have been held at halfpast seven o'clock in the evening, at which resolutions sympathetic with the Holy Father were to be read and other proceedings regulated. He then read the gospel of the Sunday from St. Mathew xxiv., 15-35, concluding with the words, "Amen, I say to you that this generation shall not pass till all these things be done. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words will not pass away," after which he chose his text from Acts xix. 11, 12-"And God wrought by the hand of Paul more than common miracles, so that even there were brought from his body to the sick handker chiefs and aprons, and the diseases departed from them, and the wicked spirits went out of them. The Reverend Doctor then began by saying the honor which, in imitation of the first Christians, we pay to the relies of the Saints is similar to that which we testify for their memories, and the holy martyr whose sacred relies ile here before you is one who in the third century gave up his life in Rome for the honor and glory of God's Church upon earth. More than this, very little in connection

Rome for the honor and glory of God's Church upon earth. More than this, very little in connection with this devoted child of Christ has been made known. His relies, which are here for your observation, were found in the catacombs of that ancient city on the 20th of May, 1844, with the vial containing his blood, and THE INSCRIPTION AND THE SIGN which designate him martyr and saint. The relies, including the vial and inscription, were extracted from their place of burial or concealment under ecclesiastical authority, and were thence translated to the convent of the Pil Operarii in Naples, from the Prior of which the body of the saint, under its present reliquary aspect, was received about two years ago as a present to a distinguished American convert, who consigned it to the care of the Paulist Fathers. The inscription accompanying it contains the words:—

tine care of the Paulist Fathers. The inscription accompanying it contains the words:

W. N. M. IN PACE.

Which may signify according to the phraseology of the time, "Vir noblis marity," in testification of the Saint's sufferings and death, or may be also construed into the closely allied technical symbol, "Vinque annus natus," attesting the date of baptism or age. There is also another monogram of which this may be a symbol—namely, "Vere benemerent," but the surety of his martyriom is the vial in which the blood was placed, and on the cover of which is written

"CUM VASCULO SARGUINE TINCTO,"

to show that through the lapse of fifteen centuries the vial, which has been aiways scaled as it is now, only seems tinctured with the blood of the martyrs. The figure is made to represent the dress of a martyred deacon, symbolical of that worn by the first martyr, St. Stephen. This, then, is the partially mondered body of one of those distinguished martyrs and Christian heroes who battled against the persecutions of Roman paganism and Roman crucity so gloriously and so successfully. Why were these moral heroes of the oiden time so willing to give up their lives for the oiden time so willing to give up their lives for the crown of martyrdom? Because the wicked Roman government, infasted with pride and prejudice, and ignorant of the principles of true morality, looked upon all Christians as enemies of the Republic and of society, and on this piea of suspicion or pretence exacted from them either their lath a mit piea of suspicion or pretence exacted from them either their lath and the happiness which they knew awaited therity in the happiness which they knew awaited therity in the happiness which they knew awaited there who professed His religion found sumfents seems the subminable passions and the sins of mea. It is not, of course, in accordance with the spirit of the age to torture, except morally, and this is done by CALUMY AND LYING TO THE VERY LAST EXTREMITY, in return for all the spirit of the age to torture, and wen

aristocracy, shed our blood for the faith of Christ and the possession of His kingdom. After the conclusion of the ceremony a procession was formed, in which all the ometating clergymen and choir took part. The body of the saint was carried around the asies of the church to the apparent admiration of the people, and placed on a side altar built for the purpose, over which was written, in large Roman type, the words

Sacrum Corpus Sancti Justini, Martyris, Extractum ex cemeterio prope cyriacum in via Tiburtina, die Maii, A. D. MDCCXLIV., cum vasculo sanguine tincto in parte capitis reperto sub hac altare repositum est.

Tiburtina, die Maii, A. D. MDCCXLIV., cum vasculo sanguine tincto in parte capitis reperto
sub hac altare repositum est.

IN LINE OF PROCESSION

was to be seen one of those grand and imposing
sights which are rarely witnessed in this country—
a spiendid pageant in religious significance and
power. First in order came the cross bearer,
Rev. Mr. Robinson, holding a magnifeent silver
cross in his right hand, and accompanied on either
side by two ecclesiastical acolytes. The beautiful
hymn "sponsum Christi," sung in solemn and sonorous tones by a choir of over fortymales, reverberated
through the spacious silves, as the procession began to advance from the sanctuary. After the
cross-bearer followed over twenty boys, beautifully attired in silk surplices and soutans. These
joined in the chanting with marvellous effect.
Then came about twenty students in ecclesiastical
dress, followed by the clergymen of the Order, and
succeeded in line of rank by the priests of the ceremonies and the celebrants of the procession, clad
in their officiating vestments and covered with
richly embroidered capes. In the centre of the
procession was carried

THE ENCASED BODY OF ST. JUSTINUS
on a magnificent bearer bound with the richest
red velvet and fringed with golden tassels, which
shone brightly in the eyes of each member of the
congregation from the remotest corner of the
church. The hymn "Juvicte Martyr." to those who
could appreciate its words and feeling, must have
been grand and effective as the pageant moved
through the alsies. "Sancti and Justi" was another
selection sympathetically rendered while the procession was in movement. After passing round all
the aisles and exhibiting the sacred relies deposited
in the breast of the figure which represented
the saint, and which was borne by four ecclesiastics
to the place of translation, the ceremonies were
concluded at the side altar. At this moment the
enthusiasm and earnest endolie in many instances
as the image was borne to its altar. The Litany
and a number of other P

body of St. Justinus was placed, in order to determine more carefully the condition of the relics and the manner in which they had been found and preserved. On approaching the altar the brilliancy of many burning lights was the first point of attraction. Then the inscription commencing "Sacrams corpus," &c., as given above was the next noticeable feature. The altar was decorated with costly vases of flowers, the perfume of which was, to say the least, in contrast with the heated air in the vicinity. The case in which the figure is contained is placed under the altar table. It is of rectangular shape and may be said to represent a large jewel box, with glass sides and golden edges. Through the glass the figure and relics of the martyr can be clearly seen. The figure, if a true picture of St. Justinus, presents to the view of the examiner the bust of a young man about fifteen years old. In its breast are deposited the bones, ashes, &c., of St. Justinus, They look like a number of small sticks of charred wood, but some are evidently mouldered or mouldering bones. Outside there is placed an oval piece of glass about six or eight ineaes in diameter, verged by a gold plate fringed on the outer edge. The figure itself is

CLAD IN THE ROBES OF A DEACON of the Church, symbolical, it has been said, of the first martyr, St. Stephen, who was a deacon of the early Church. Over the figure, on the inside, is written the inscription found with the body, "V. N. M. in pace," the significance of which Dr. Hewit alluded to in his sermon.

THE ELOOD VIAL is a glass vessel in the shape of an clongated oval

Is a glass vessel in the shape of an clongated oval vase, and is hermetically scaled. On its scal are written the words

The coloring or tinge of the blood is perceptible through the glass, which is rendered old-looking by the wearing of fitteen centuries.

The translation of a saint's body to America, and especially one who lived in the reign of the persecution of Dioclesian, as supposed, is an event which was of no trivial significance to all. Buring the whole afternoon very many persons visited the shrine, either to satisfy their curiosity or to express their sympathy with so marvellous and unprecedented an event as the presence of the body of a dead saint in New York.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF INTERNA-TIONALS.

Thanks from the Bostonians for Five Hundred Dollars Contributed-A Delegate from Australia Present-Demoeratic Societies Throughout the Continent-The Universal Congress in March-Reading of "Morals from Wall The Federal Council of Internationals held their

regular meeting yesterday at No. 129 Spring street. Fourteen delegates were present. A letter was received from Boston signed by citizens Godin, Stevens, Moran and Runge, in which was stated that the ferwarded to them last Monday for the purpose of aiding the workingmen who were thrown out of employment by the recent fire in that city. A series of esolutions passed by the Congress held last month in Switzerland were read and heartly endorsed. It was decided at the above Congress that there will be a Universal Congress take place about the middle of next March, and the Sections throughout the world are invited to send delegates. At this stage of the proceedings Citizen Harcourt, a resident of Australia, and a well known International, entered the room, accompanied by a member of the Council. The Austra-lian was introduced to the Council, after which he delivered a long address. He said he was appointed a delegate by the Internationals of Victo ria to attend the Congress at the Hague, in Holland. He denounced the whole affair in severe terms, and was pleased that the Internationals throughout the world do not recognize the present General Council. In Australia there are 1,600 members of the association who heartily co-operate with the members of the Spring street Federal

ent General Council. In Australia there are 1,600 members of the association who heartily co-operate with the members of the Spring street Federal Council. His concluding remarks were that it was but fair to say that imperialism in that island of the antipodes is a failure, and it will soon be a thing of the past. A communication from the Democratic Association of Victoria, Australia, was then read. The purport of the letter is that a society is at present formed in the different cities for the purpose of diffusing democratic principles among the people and to promote social and political progress. The aforesaid association is preparing itself to take co-operative action with kindred associations throughout the colonies and with the International Association of Europe and America.

The President of the Painters' Grand Lodge, citizen John Halbert, then delivered a long address, in the course of his address he said that the formation of a Painters' Grand Lodge has been attended with the greatest success possible in any organization. We have an opportunity of ameliorating our condition never before presented, owing to our isolated condition, and now, united in a fraternal bond of union, we can bid defiance to capitalists wherever a branch of our organization exists. The discipline and strength of our organization has been fully shown in opening the eight hour campaign in New York city, and it has lent an impetus to the other branches of industry who are following up the good fight so nobly. It is only by reducing the hours of labor that we can make ourselves other than mere slaves; therefore we have decided to extend our organization to every town and hamlet on the Continent, so that the number of hours constituting a day's labor may become general. Communications from the Federal Councils of Great Britain and Spain stated that they heartly agreed with the Council in their opinions relative to the Hague Congress, and fervently hope that the Universal Congress that will take place next March will be largely attende

AN ERROR OF TYPE CORRECTED-CRAIG'S

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I wish the public to understand that the decease John Craig, who was reported in your editions of November 20 and November 24 as having been pitched out and tarred by the keeper and bartender of 72 West street on November 8 is wholly untrue. The occurrence alluded to took place at Thomas Smith's, 75 West street, instead of 72. As I am the injured party I take the opportunity of refuting the charge, as the place 72 West street is kept by me.

CHINA

An Earthquake Visitation in Shanghae and Celestial Theories of the Cause and Origin of the Phenomena.

The Transpacific Steamship Company—Famine in Corea-Indian Fever at and Around Amoy-Fatal Disaster at Foochow-Suicide by a Silk Inspector-Murder by a Military Man.

SHANGHAE, Oct. 11, 1872. On the morning of the 21st of September Shanghae was visited by a very severe shock of earthquake, lasting about ten seconds. The motion was from north to south, of a very marked character and accompanied by a rumbling noise. It is the first shock that has been felt in this vicinity for over thirty years.

As many THEORIES OF EARTHQUAKES

have been given to the world it may be of interest to learn what the Chinese ascribe these phenome ena to. They say the world rests on the horns of cow, and the cow rests its feet on a thousand headed snake. When excess of sin occurs in the world the snake, aggrieved, shakes its head in lespair, then the cow shakes, and then the world. But this theory is not universally prevalent in

Another school of philosophers hold that God. after He had formed the earth, placed it on a golden frog; and whenever this prodigious frog nad occasion to scratch its head or stretch out its foot that part of the earth immediately above in shaken. Perhaps the different scientific associations

might learn something by a proper investigation of the two theories.

The China Transpacific Steamship Company is

of the two theories.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

The China Transpacific Steamship Company is announced in the advertising columns of the Shanghae journals. From their prospectus I gather that the company propose to establish a line of suitable steamors, built with every improvement, to run across the Pacific, between Hong Kong and San Francisco, calling at Yokohama, in Japan. It is contemplated eventually to call also at Vancouver's Island. It is also proposed to establish a Dranch line between Yokohama and Shanghae and the intermediate ports in Japan, to meet the arrivals and departures of the steamers of the main line. The shortening of the sea voyage between San Francisco and Yokohama, from its average present length of twenty-two days to say fifteen days, will, the directors "feel confident," stimulate the present passenger traffic, and tend to make this the favorite route between Europe and China and Japan. The directorate comprises some well-known ames in connection with steamship enterprise and the Eastern trade.

If this company is ever started—and there is every indication that it will be within a year from the present time—the Pacific Mail Company will meet with a very lively opposition.

CALMITY IN COIEA.

Intelligence has been received from Corea of a dreadful famine in that country. The Regent has seized all the crops for the public general benefit; but these do not suffice to feed every one, and multitudes are dying. The Chinese smugglers from Wel-hai-wel and the neighborhood of Chefoo have bought several Corean girls for their harems, a measure of millet being the price for a young and pretty one. The policy of isolation is bearing its fruits. If Corea were open to trade food would be poured into it. Millet has been sold there by Chinese at that place, Chio Bay, Haltien and elsewhere have been sufering from an Indian lever called Dengue, Luckly the fatal cases have been few. The disease is very painful, being accompanied by rheumate pains in the limbs, swelling of the face, &c. In many insta

were slightly burned, but not seriously, SUICIDE.

A gentleman named Edward Elias, an Englishman, committed suicide, on the list of October, by shooting himself through the head. Deceased had resided in Shanghae for a number of years, and was engaged as a silk inspector. He seemed to have been suffering from great depression of spirits for some time before he made away with himself. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was, "Suicide while in a fit of temporary insanity."

MURDER BY A MILITARY MAN.

A sad tragedy has just taken place in Hong Kong. A private of the Tenth regiment, named Jones, was on guard duty at the magazine. Another-private, named Grubam, came to relieve him, when Jones deliberately shot him through the heart. The snooting took place at about one A. M. of the 12th of October. Surgical aid was immediately procurred, but the wound proved fatal in a few hours, the poor fellow dying at about half-past eleven A. M. before the magistrate could take his dying declaration. No motive is ascribed for Jones having committed the deed, although he had been "chaffed" by his comrades for having been in Jali, where he had been confined for some slight offence. The murderer is under arrest.

United States Naval Boat Contest in the

Asiatic Waters-Question of the Cham-pionship-Contests Between the Men of the Colorado and Alaska.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP COLORADO, CHEFOO, China, Oct. 1, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Having seen in the New York Herald a fev months since an account of a race for the cham pionship of these Asiatic waters between the cutter barge Daring, of this ship, and the cutter Min nie, of the United States steamer Alaska, in which the Minnie was victorious, I have concluded to send you an account of another race between these boats, in which the Minnie was badly de When the two ships met at this place the Daring

again challenged the Minnie, and terms were agreed

when the two ships met at this place the Daring again challenged the Minnie, and terms were agreed on to pull a race of five inlies for the championship and \$390 a side. The time appointed to pull was Friday, September 27.

When the day arrived the weather proved to be very pleasant, with smooth water and a light wind. The boats got away together, the Minnie being much the lighter boat, jumping ahead on the start, but the Daring gradually closed with her and passed her about the first half mile, and kept gaining during the race, tossing oars at the finish THREE MINUTES, FOURTEEN SECONS AHEAD.

The race was around one stakebout and return, said to be five miles, but thought by all to be nearer seven than five. The Daring turned the stakeboat Im. 47s. ahead. The whole time taken was—Daring, 46m. 38s.; Minnie, 48m. 52s.

There has been great rivalry between the respective sinjs since on the station in regard to boat racing, the Minnie being almost a shell boat, and built on the station expressly to beat the Daring, while the Daring is a regular service-built boat, built in Brooklyn Navy Yard and used as the Admiral's barge of this ship.

The Alaska being ordered home, the crew of the Colorado were determined to take the championship from her if possible before she started.

This is the third race between these two boats, the first and third being won by the Daring, the second by the Minnie.

E. W., United States ship Colorado.

REFORM IN EARNEST.

The New Order of Things-Economical Management of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Mr. Michael J. Kelly, Clerk of the Board of

Assistant Aldermen, has forwarded to the Comptroller an estimate of the amount needed for the proper maintenance of the amount needed for the proper maintenance of the clerks and attendants on the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the ensuing year. Mr. Kelly estimates that the work of the Department can be done by competent persons at an expense of not more than \$13,800. The amount expended for the same work in 1871 was the modest sum of \$57,700. Appropriated (and will be expended) in 1872, the sum of \$24,400. Mr. Kelly's estimate shows a saving, as compared with 1872, of \$10,000, and a saving, as compared with 1871, of \$260.